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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Corbin A McNeill, Jr.,

No. CV-23-02481-PHX-SMM

Plaintiff,

ORDER

V.

CP Boulders LLC,

Defendant.

Before the Court is Plaintiff's Fifth Motion for Partial Summary Judgement. (Doc. 50). The Motion is fully briefed. (Docs. 68; 77). For the following reasons, the Court denies the Motion.

I. BACKGROUND

Since 2011, Plaintiff Corbin McNeill (“Plaintiff”) has been a member of The Boulders Club, a private golf and social club located in Scottsdale, Arizona. (Doc. 1-1 at 5). Upon joining The Boulders Club, members receive a Membership Plan, The Boulders Club Membership Agreement and Bylaws (“Membership Agreement” and “Original Bylaws”), and the Rules and Regulations of the Club. (*Id.* at 4). The documents are collectively referred to as the “Club Documents”. (*Id.* at 5). It is undisputed that the Club Documents constitute a binding, enforceable contract between the members and the ownership. (See Doc. 52).

Defendant CP Boulders LLC (“Defendant”) purchased The Boulders in 2015. (Doc. 1-1 at 7–8). When Defendant became owner of The Boulders, Defendant became

1 bound by the obligations of the Membership Agreement. (*Id.*) On March 10, 2023,
 2 Defendant amended the Bylaws (“Amended Bylaws”). (Doc. 54 at ¶ 10). Plaintiff
 3 disputes the validity of the Amended Bylaws as a whole, in addition to specific
 4 provisions to the Amended Bylaws, leading to the instant lawsuit. The validity of the
 5 Amended Bylaws provisions would impact the rights Plaintiff enjoys at The Boulders.

6 Plaintiff filed suit against Defendant in the Maricopa County Superior Court on
 7 October 31, 2023, bringing claims for breach of contract. (Doc. 1-1 at 2). Plaintiff alleges
 8 that the Amended Bylaws imposed by Defendant violate the Membership Agreement by
 9 creating new membership categories and creating materially different rights and
 10 privileges of members. (*Id.* at 14). As well, the Amended Bylaws are alleged to offer new
 11 categories of membership with the privileges and benefits previously revoked by
 12 Defendant while diminishing Plaintiff’s material rights and charging higher fees. (*Id.* at
 13 15). The Complaint also contains several requests for declaratory judgment on the rights
 14 and obligations of the parties.

15 Plaintiff has filed six discrete Motions for Partial Summary Judgment. (See Docs.
 16 36; 37; 45; 46; 60; 61). Plaintiff has since withdrawn one of his motions. (Doc. 80). The
 17 Court denied Plaintiff’s First Motion for Partial Summary Judgment (Doc. 98), granted
 18 in-part, and denied in-part, Plaintiff’s Second Motion for Partial Summary Judgment
 19 (Doc. 103), and granted Plaintiff’s Fourth Motion for Partial Summary Judgment. (Doc.
 20 104). In Plaintiff’s Fifth Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, Plaintiff moves the Court
 21 to enter an order finding that Defendant breached Section 4.3 of the Original Bylaws, by
 22 creating new membership categories that offered access to Club Facilities, and offered
 23 the new memberships to persons who do not own property in The Boulders. (Doc. 50).
 24 The Court reviews.

25 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

26 A party seeking summary judgment “bears the initial responsibility of informing
 27 the district court of the basis for its motion[] and identifying those portions of [the record]
 28 which it believes demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact.” Celotex

1 Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986). Summary judgment is appropriate if the
 2 evidence, viewed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party, shows “that there is
 3 no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a
 4 matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). Only disputes over facts that might affect the
 5 outcome of the suit will preclude the entry of summary judgment, and the disputed
 6 evidence must be “such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving
 7 party.” Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986).

8 **III. ANALYSIS**

9 Plaintiff moves the Court to issue a ruling stating that “Defendant breached the
 10 Original Bylaws, [Section] 4.3, by creating and offering new categories of membership to
 11 persons who do not own property in The Boulders Development.” (Doc. 50 at 2).
 12 Specifically, Plaintiff disputes the creation of two categories of membership that appear
 13 in the Amended Bylaws: the Associate Racquet Sports Membership and the Premier Golf
 14 Membership. Section 4.3 of the Original Bylaws stated, in relevant part:

15 [Defendant] may offer regular Golf and Premier Golf Memberships to
 16 persons who are not owners of Residential Lots (“Non-Property Owners”)
 17 as [Defendant] determines from time to time, so long as the total number of
 18 Premier Golf and regular Golf Memberships does not exceed 400 . . .
 19 Should [Defendant] offer Premier or regular Golf Memberships, Premier
 20 Social, or Premier Clubhouse Memberships to Non-Property Owners,
 21 Members will be given an opportunity to recommend candidates for such
 22 membership in the Club. Associate Tennis Memberships will be offered
 23 and issued only to Non-Property Owners, and will not be made available to
 24 persons who own or purchase a Residential Lot in the Community.
 25 [Defendant] will not create and offer any new category of Membership
 26 offering access to any of the Club Facilities to persons who do not own
 27 property in The Boulders Development.”

28 (Doc. 38-1 at 15-16, Section 4.3 of the Original Bylaws.)

29 Defendant admits it offered the disputed memberships under the Amended Bylaws
 30 to persons who do not own property in the Boulders Development. See (Doc. 23 at ¶¶ 60;
 31 69) (“Boulders admits that the so-called ‘new memberships’ include 48 so-called ‘non-
 32 residents’”) (“Boulders admits only that [m]emberships were offered to ‘persons who do
 33 not own property in the Boulders Development.’”). Therefore, the Court is asked to

1 consider if the two categories of membership appearing in the Amended Bylaws, the
2 Associate Racquet Sports Membership and the Premier Golf Membership, constitute
3 “new categories of membership.”

4 **A. Associate Racquet Sports Membership**

5 Turning first to the Associate Racquet Sports Membership, the Court finds that
6 Defendant did not create a new category of membership. Plaintiff states that the
7 “Associate Racquet Sports is not a membership category recognized under the Original
8 Bylaws—the Original Bylaws say[s] nothing about an Associate Racquet Sports
9 [M]embership. Associate Racquet Sports is a ‘new category’ of membership . . . which
10 standing alone establishes Defendant’s breach of the Original Bylaws, [Section] 4.3.”
11 (Doc. 50 at 5). Further, Plaintiff states that Associate Racquet Sports Membership offers
12 access to club facilities. (Doc. 50 at 8).

13 The Court finds that the Associate Racquet Sports Membership does differ from
14 the Associate Tennis Membership that was enumerated in the Original Bylaws. The
15 Associate Racquet Sports Membership is expanded from a limit of fifty members to a
16 limit of one-hundred members, has a different dues structure than the Associate Tennis
17 Membership, and regulates access to the newly built pickleball courts, rather than just the
18 tennis courts. (Doc. 38, Ex. B. at § 7). The question before the Court is whether
19 Defendant was within its rights to amend the Bylaws to change the terms of the Associate
20 Tennis Membership to the form it appears in the Amended Bylaws, thus making it a
21 permissible amended version of the original membership classification, rather than a new
22 membership classification entirely. The Court finds that the “Associate Raquet Sport
23 Membership” is not a new membership, as it has been only altered in a manner allowable
24 under the Original Bylaws.

25 Plaintiff advances three arguments as to why it is a new membership class. First,
26 Plaintiff argues that the Original Bylaws limited the Associate Tennis Membership
27 category to fifty members, while the Amended Bylaws limited the Associate Racquet
28 Sport Memberships to one-hundred memberships. (Doc. 77 at 4 (citing (Doc. 38, Ex. B at

1 § 1.4); (Doc. 38 Ex. F at § 7.1)).

2 The Court finds relevant Section 7.3 of the Original Bylaws, which states:
 3 Amendment to the Membership Agreement. Provided that any modification
 4 of this Agreement does not materially and adversely affect the then-current
 5 Members' rights under Sections 1.8, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 4.3, 5.2B, 5.2C, 5.3,
 6 6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7, 7.2B, 7.2C, 7.3A, 7.3C, and 9.5 ... The Boulders, in
 7 its sole discretion, shall be entitled to unilaterally modify and amend this
 8 Agreement (including establishing, changing and terminating various
 9 Membership classifications and the terms of admission, privileges and
 10 facilities available to the Members within each Membership classification).

11 (Doc. 38, Ex. B at § 7). Defendant “in its sole discretion,” was entitled to modify
 12 and amend the Original Bylaws, including by establishing various membership
 13 classification, and changing the privileges and facilities available to the Members within
 14 each membership classification, so long as it did not “materially and adversely affect the
 15 then-current Members’ rights” under certain enumerated sections.

16 The section that provides the fifty-membership limit for Associate Tennis
 17 Membership was in Section 1.4 of the Original Bylaws, which was not an enumerated
 18 section. Therefore, Defendant, in its sole discretion, was permitted to increase the limit
 19 on Associate Tennis Memberships. As the amendment was permissible under the
 20 Original Bylaws, it cannot be seen as evidence of the creation of a new membership class
 21 provided to non-members.

22 Second, Plaintiff points to the fact that the Amended Bylaws’ Associate Racquet
 23 Membership has a different dues structure than the Original Bylaws’ Associate Tennis
 24 Membership. (Doc. 77 at (citing (Doc. 38 Ex. B at § 5.2(C); (Doc. 38 Ex. F at § 8.2.).

25 While the changed dues structure falls under Section 5.2(C), which is one of the
 26 enumerated sections, Plaintiff does not explain how the change “materially or adversely
 27 affects” original members’ rights under the section.¹ Looking at the provisions in the two
 28 set of bylaws, the Original Bylaws cap monthly dues increase at 5%, while the Amended

¹ The Court is also dubious as to whether Plaintiff has the standing to argue that the amendments to the Associate Tennis Membership were impermissible, as he himself does not have an Associate Tennis Membership. As the Court finds other dispositive grounds to dismiss Plaintiff’s arguments, the Court will table this question for another day.

1 Bylaws contain no limit to such increases. (Id.) (“The Board may increase monthly Dues
 2 from time to time by an amount that is reasonable in light of the following factors: (A)
 3 the average percentage amount by which other comparable first-class private clubs raise
 4 their monthly dues over a given period of time as determined by independent third-party
 5 research; and (B) Membership demand for new and/or upgraded Club Facilities.”).
 6 Therefore, as Defendant points out regarding the Premier Golf Memberships that will be
 7 discussed below, this amendment appears to protect original Members rights, rather than
 8 “adversely” or “materially” affect their rights, as its “grandfathers” in provisions to the
 9 Amended Bylaws to which the original members previously agreed. (See Doc. 69 at ¶ 5).
 10 Therefore, the amended dues structure is not evidence of the creation of a new class of
 11 membership.

12 Finally, Plaintiff states that it is Defendant’s position that “pickleball was not
 13 mentioned in the Original Bylaws and that no Members under the Original Bylaws have
 14 any right to access the pickleball courts. If that is true, Defendant cannot have simply
 15 renamed the Associate Tennis [M]embership and given those Members rights, privileges
 16 and obligations that never existed before.” (Doc. 77 at 5).

17 The Court dealt with a similar contention from Plaintiff in his Fourth Motion for
 18 Partial Summary Judgment. (Doc. 104). The Court, in ruling on Plaintiff’s Fourth Motion
 19 for Partial Summary Judgment, found that limiting Plaintiff’s access to the tennis courts,
 20 after the conversion of three tennis courts into pickle balls courts, was an impermissible
 21 amendment to the Original Bylaws, as it materially and adversely affected his rights
 22 under Section 2.3. (Id.) Therefore, given that Order’s directive that Plaintiff has the right
 23 to access the same amount of tennis courts he had access to under the Original Bylaws, or
 24 has the right to access to a certain number of pickleball courts, it cannot now be argued
 25 that any original member was “materially and adversely” effected in any manner by the
 26 alteration of the “Associate Tennis Membership” to the “Associate Raquet Sports
 27 Membership.” Each original Associate Tennis Member would be granted the same or
 28 equivalent access to the courts as they had under the Original Bylaws.

1 Plaintiff's arguments therefore are unpersuasive. The Court finds that the
 2 Associate Raquet Sports Membership is not a new class of membership, but rather just an
 3 amended Associate Tennis Membership. Further, the amendments did not breach Section
 4 4.3. Nor can the amendments be considered material and adverse under Section 7.3. For
 5 these reasons, the Court denies the Partial Summary Judgment in regard to the Associate
 6 Raquet Sports Membership.

7 **B. Premier Golf Membership**

8 Moving on to the Premier Golf Membership, Plaintiff states that although the
 9 "Premium Golf Membership" in the Amended Bylaws has an identical name to the
 10 "Premium Golf Membership" in the Original Bylaws, it is in fact a new category of
 11 membership. (Doc. 50 at 5). Specifically, Plaintiff points to five ways that the two
 12 memberships differ: caps on monthly membership dues increases; rights to amend
 13 bylaws' protections against dues increases; rights to amend bylaws' protections against
 14 membership increases; tennis and pickleball court access; discounts; and food &
 15 beverage minimums. (Doc. 50 at 6-7). As the Premier Golf Membership described in the
 16 Original Bylaws, and described in the Amended Bylaws, have different "rights,
 17 privileges, obligations, and dues," Plaintiff argues that the Amended Bylaws created a new
 18 category of membership, in violation of Section 4.3.

19 The Court does not find the differences in membership offered to new members as
 20 opposed to members under the Original Bylaws show a new class of membership. As
 21 stated above, Section 7.3 gives Defendant the right to amend the bylaws, including by
 22 establishing, changing and terminating various membership classifications and the terms
 23 of admission, privileges and facilities available to the Members within each membership
 24 classification, so long as the amendments do not materially and adversely affect the
 25 original members under certain enumerated sections.

26 Most of the amendments pointed to by Plaintiff result in more favorable terms for
 27 the original members. While the Original Bylaws had a 5% annual cap on monthly dues
 28 increases, the Amended Bylaws contains no such cap. Compare (Doc. 38 Ex. B at §

1 5.2(C)), with (Doc. 38 Ex. F at § 8.2.3). Further, the Original Bylaws provide original
 2 members with the specific right to 15% discounts at the golf pro, tennis pro, and resort
 3 gift shop, and to a 20% discount on food, beverages, and wine, while the Amended
 4 Bylaws only provide new members with an unspecified discount. Compare (Doc. 38 Ex.
 5 B at § 3.1(ii)–(iv)), with (Doc. 38 Ex. F at § 3.6.3). Plaintiff does not attempt to show that
 6 this unspecified discount is greater than the discount original members receive. Further,
 7 in the words of Plaintiff, “Premier Golf members under the Original Bylaws are entirely
 8 protected from the imposition of a food-and-beverage minimum, but under the Amended
 9 Bylaws, Premier Golf members are at the mercy of whatever food-and-beverage
 10 minimum the Board may choose to establish. Compare (Doc. 38 Ex. B at § 5.2(B)), with
 11 (Doc. 38 Ex. F at § 8.2.2). Therefore, Plaintiff cannot show, and does not attempt to
 12 show, that the amendments were adverse to him, as an Original Member.

13 Plaintiff argues that the right of access to pickleball courts present in the Amended
 14 Bylaws, with the Original Bylaws being silent on the yet to be created courts, is evidence
 15 that the Premier Golf Membership appearing in the Amended Bylaws is a new
 16 membership category. While the lack of access to the newly created pickleball courts or
 17 replacement tennis courts can be seen as a material and adverse change to the original
 18 members, the Court discusses above how the Court’s Order on Plaintiff’s Fourth Partial
 19 Summary Judgment resolves this issue. See also, (Doc. 104).

20 Finally, Plaintiff argues that the lack of protection against an increase in the
 21 number of members differentiates the Amended Bylaws’ Premier Golf Membership
 22 versus the Original Bylaws’ Premier Golf Membership. However, Plaintiff does not
 23 argue that Defendant has already or intends to increase memberships past the cap
 24 enumerated in the Original Bylaws. The provisions that may prevent them from doing so,
 25 Section 14.6.4 and Section 14.7 of the Amended Bylaws, is discussed in the Response to
 26 Plaintiff’s Sixth Motion for Partial Summary Judgment. (Doc. 75). As far as the current
 27 Motion is concerned, whether Defendant breaches a section of the Original Bylaws that
 28 limits the creation of additional new members is not relevant as to whether a new

1 membership classification has been created.

2 As such, the Court finds that the Premier Golf Membership that appears in the
3 Amended Bylaws is the same membership category that appears in the Original Bylaws,
4 which have been amended in permissible ways.

5 **IV. CONCLUSION**

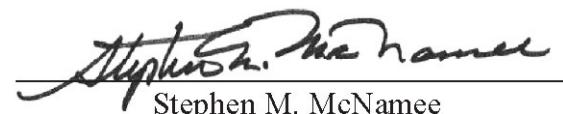
6 For the proceeding reasons, the Court denies Plaintiff's Fifth Partial Summary
7 Judgement. The Court finds that the Amended Bylaws did not impermissibly create new
8 membership category in violation of Section 4.3 of the Original Bylaws. Rather, the
9 Amended Bylaws were permissibly amended in so far as the adjustments that were made
10 to the Associate Tennis Membership and the Premier Golf Membership.

11 For good cause shown,

12 **IT IS ORDERED denying** Plaintiff's Fifth Motion for Partial Summary
13 Judgment. (Doc. 50).

14 Dated this 27th day of August, 2025.

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Stephen M. McNamee
Senior United States District Judge